

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

KEYNSHAM

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT

FOR THE

YEAR 1898.



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17, WHITE LADIES' ROAD,

CLIFTON, BRISTOL,

20th January, 1899.

To the Keynsham Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report dealing with the Sanitary history of your district during the past twelve months. Following my usual custom I have dealt with various matters under certain heads.

The character of the district, its configuration and geology, were fully dealt with in my Annual Report for 1894, and I have nothing to add thereto.

Sewerage and Excrement Disposal :—

The system of sewerage at Brislington has continued to work satisfactorily, the flushing of the sewers now causes no trouble, and there have, as far as I know, been no complaints of nuisance from the ventilating shafts.

No great progress has been made during the year with the scheme for the sewerage of Keynsham Town. A letter was received from the Local Government Board stating that the Board could not approve the site proposed for sewage disposal works, as that site was on land liable to flooding, and suggesting that another site should be obtained. The provisional order for acquiring the land for these works had accordingly to be dropped. It is difficult to see where any other land not open to the same objection can be obtained, and the present intention of your Council, as intimated to the Local Government Board, is to see whether some arrangement to take the sewage cannot be made with the Bristol Corporation.

During the year about 1,300 yards of pipe sewer have been laid from the bridge on the high-road over Charlton Brook across the Hams to the river Avon. This was rendered necessary in order to prevent the discharge of sewage from the Bath Street sewer into the Brook, the owner of the land bordering the brook having objected. This sewer extension will serve one house. Those sewers which were laid in former years as part of the general scheme of sewerage for the Town have worked satisfactorily.

At Whitchurch village the dry privies have worked well under the bye-laws recently in force for their cleansing. In no case has the Inspector found nuisance arise from them.

At Saltford village a good deal of complaint has been made from time to time of nuisance from a highway drain (receiving sewage) opposite some houses between the Railway Station and the old Turnpike House, and it has been decided, in order to prevent this nuisance, to lay a new pipe sewer of 660 yards in length from the point complained of to the river. This new sewer will serve practically all the houses south of the ferry between Saltford and Kelston.

In the rural parts of the district where sewers are impossible, excrement disposal is carried out by cess-pits and dry privies. Of the latter 45 have been constructed and 33 cess-pits have been closed; 20 w.c's have also been made in the rural parts during the year. There is still room for much improvement in excrement disposal in these parts, but the conditions now existing show improvement over those a few years ago, and the further adoption of dry privies whenever possible must lead to a still further advance in this direction.

Scavenging :—

Practically no alteration has taken place in the conditions of accumulation and removal noted in former years. House refuse continues to be periodically removed, under contract, at Brislington.

I am still of opinion that periodical removal of house refuse, either by your Council, or by contract, should be undertaken in Keynsham Town.

Water Supply :—

During the year 8 *new, and 42 old houses have been supplied with Company's water; 6 wells have been closed, and I have analysed 55 samples of water, of which 34 were contaminated with sewage, 11 with vegetable matter or surface water, and 10 were good. Steps have been taken to deal as far as possible with these conditions by substituting a better supply, where possible, or by some methods of protection and cleansing.

The water supply of Whitchurch remains still in the same unsatisfactory condition, though not for want of effort on the part of your Council. As the Bristol Waterworks Co., whose main runs through part of the village, were unwilling or unable to give a house supply, or any further supply than from the standpipes already in existence which serve only part of the area requiring water, and as no springs could be found which would yield a supply which your Council could yourselves make available, the West Gloster Water Co. were approached. This Company, which has power to supply the adjoining parish of Keynsham, but not that of Whitchurch, agreed on certain terms to bring a main to the boundary of Keynsham parish where a storage tank was to be erected, and from that point your Council was to lay mains to the village of Whitchurch. A scheme for this method of supply was formulated by your Surveyor, and would have furnished the main part of the village with a house supply. Sanction to borrow £450 to carry out the scheme was sought from the Local Government Board, and a Local Enquiry was held in Whitchurch on 20th October. About the end of November a communication was received from the Local Government Board to the effect that they did not consider the tank sufficiently large, that it should be made large enough to hold, at least, one day's supply, and that the Board would defer dealing with the application until their suggestion was adopted. Your Council is endeavouring to get the West Gloster Water Co. to put in a tank of the requisite size. The present supply from the Bristol Waterworks stand-pipes, so far as it goes, has continued satisfactory.

A good deal of attention has been devoted to the water supply of the village of Chewton Keynsham. Samples from various wells and springs (15 in all) have been analysed. Seven of these were found to be more or less polluted with sewage, 4 with vegetable matter and surface water, and 4 were good. The question of obtaining a pure supply for this village from springs or in some other manner is still under consideration.

*This figure does not represent the whole number of new houses in the district supplied this year with Company's water, but only those in that portion of the district to which building bye-laws do not apply; where the bye-laws are in force water-mains exist, and all new houses have Company's water.

At the village of Northstoke shortness of water was again complained of during the summer, and a complaint on the matter, signed by several inhabitants, was presented to your Council.

The conditions under which the village is supplied are fully detailed on page 9 of my annual report for 1896. The owner of the supplying spring, who promised in 1896 to remedy the conditions leading to a short supply should scarcity again occur, was appealed to by your Council this year to carry out his promise, but has not done so, and the same conditions continue. I trust that this important matter which has now been under your notice for three years will not be lost sight of, and that the owner of the spring will be obliged to restore to the villagers the water to which they are apparently entitled.

The water supplies at Swineford, Corston, Saltford, Priston, Burnett, Keynsham, and Brislington, so far as they are public, continue satisfactory.

Infectious Disease :—

The first half of the year was marked by some sharp outbreaks of infectious disease, notably measles at Keynsham, Kelston, Saltford, and Corston ; and scarlet fever at Whitchurch. Details as to these outbreaks will be found under the respective headings below.

1. SMALLPOX.—No case.

2. SCARLET FEVER.—

During the first quarter of the year there were 30 cases. Twenty-five of these were in Whitchurch village, where a sharp outbreak occurred ; eleven families were affected, and in only four of these were there single cases ; in the other seven the cases varied from two to six in number. Two cases arose in Priston in separate families ; and three in Brislington, two being in one family.

During the second quarter there were nine cases notified, two of which were in one family at Whitchurch ; one was at Marksbury ; and the other six in Keynsham town, two being in one family and three in another.

During the third quarter only two cases were notified in one family at Whitchurch—the end of the outbreak there.

During the fourth quarter one case only was notified, in Keynsham town.

The whole year produced 42 cases, with one death ; percentage of deaths to cases : 2·3 %. The outbreak at Whitchurch village which lingered on into the third quarter, resulted in 34 cases. Its origin is obscure ; no case was notified here from 8th Nov., 1897, till 8th Jan., 1898 ; then ten days later a second case was notified, and a month from the first notification there were 14 cases. Why there should have been this rapid spread I do not know, for all the usual precautions were taken, and scholars from affected houses were ordered to be excluded from school attendance. I fear that much carelessness as to the transference of infection was manifested by persons in charge of patients. Children from infected houses

not unfrequently mixed with others in the street after, of necessity, coming in contact with the sick ; and I have reason to believe, but could not prove, that even patients themselves when convalescent, yet still infectious, were not always strictly confined to the house. Carelessness on these points is most reprehensible, but parents, who often have to leave home to earn their living, are not altogether to blame, as they are forced to abandon their children to their own devices ; while owing to the character of the cottages, and lack of sufficient rooms, a mixing of sick and healthy in the house is practically a necessity. It was with much regret that, following the wish of your Council, I felt compelled to leave the earlier cases at home, for removal of these to the Hospital would, in all probability have prevented further cases. Their removal too would have averted interference with education, for after the managers had kept the school closed for two weeks on their own responsibility your Council considered it advisable to close it for a further period of seven weeks. The outbreak, as I have before stated, lingered on, in spite of all we could do, into the third quarter of the year.

3. DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—Three cases of diphtheria were notified : one at Keynsham during the first quarter, one at Kelston during the second, and the third at Keynsham during the fourth quarter. All three recovered. The freedom of your district from this disease still remains marked ; during the six years, 1893 to 1898 inclusive, there have only been nine cases notified and not one of them has died.

4. TYPHUS FEVER.—No case.

5. ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.—Not a single case was notified, and it is a noteworthy fact that this is the second year in succession during which there has been notified no case arising in your district, those which occurred last year (1897) being distinct offshoots of the typhoid outbreak in Clifton. There has of course been no death from this disease in 1898, making the fifth year in succession without a death.

6. MEASLES.—After a practical absence of two years this disease has again been a good deal in evidence during the first half of the year, affecting more or less seriously Keynsham Town, and the villages of Kelston, Saltford, and Corston. The disease appears to have been of a mild type, for although the cases have been numerous there has been only one death—of a child over five years of age.

The first information as to measles came in a letter from the Vicar of Keynsham, who stated that school attendance was much affected in consequence of its prevalence. Enquiry on the spot showed that the school attendance was up to the average in the boys' and girls' departments, and also in the infant school (a separate and new building) till the week ending 28th January, but that during that week it fell considerably in all three departments, most markedly so, however, in the infant school, where on 31st January only 53 were present out of an average of 138. In the boys' and girls' school the first case heard of was on 24th January, and in the

infant school on 26th January, but at the time of my visit on 2nd February a large number of boys and girls were affected, and a list of 61 infants stated to be actually suffering was handed to me. I do not think it is possible to trace with certainty the origin of this outbreak, which is remarkable for its suddenness and the number attacked within a few days; but it seems obvious that about a fortnight before 26th January (*i.e.*, about 12th January) some child sickening for, or suffering from, measles attended school and infected a large number of children, so that they fell ill about the same time. Enquiry from one of the local medical men elicited the fact that he was called to see a case of measles about three weeks before 2nd February, which would bring the date at which he saw the child to about 12th January. He would not probably have been sent for till the rash appeared, and if this child was attending school during the period of sickening, when the infection is very strong, the presumption that here is the origin of the outbreak seems warranted. In support of this child being the cause is the fact that this medical man saw no other case till the week ending 29th January, nor had he seen one in Keynsham for a very long time previously. After all the circumstances were considered, your Council deemed it wise to close the schools for four weeks, and afterwards to extend the closure for another two weeks. The schools were thoroughly disinfected during their closure. The outbreak gradually died out.

In March a considerable number of cases arose in Kelston, and the school was closed for three weeks and disinfected.

In May, Saltford school was closed for five weeks, and in July, Corston School was closed for three weeks on account of the prevalence of measles: they were both disinfected before being reopened. These places are now, as far as I know, free.

7. WHOOPING COUGH.—There has been a good number of cases of this disease, chiefly in the first half of the year, but only one death (a child under five years of age) resulted.

8. PUERPERAL FEVER.—No case has been notified during the twelve months.

9. ERYSIPELAS.—Thirteen cases were notified as against nine in 1897, and 13 in 1896: some of these were attacks in the same persons recurring after an interval. No special interest, nor danger to anyone else, was attached to them—all recovered.

The usual precautions of disinfection, &c., were taken in dealing with infectious cases.

10. INFLUENZA.—I have heard practically nothing of this affection during the year, except that during the first quarter two persons, aged over 60, were returned as dying from (*a*)—Influenza and heart disease, and (*b*)—Influenza and Bronchitis.

11. DIARRHŒA.—Four deaths, all of infants, were certified from this cause. In no instance have I reason to suspect the slightest infectiousness as attaching to them, but rather their dependence on improper feeding: yet they have to be included in the Zymotic Rate, of which they form more than half.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—This building has been kept in readiness for use during the year but no cases have been admitted. The whole of the interior has this year been revarnished.

AMBULANCE.—This vehicle is still in good repair and ready for use whenever required.

DISINFECTOR.—The number of articles passed through the disinfecter this year is not attainable, owing to the appointment of a fresh Hospital Caretaker in June, and the loss of the previous record. Since June the number is only 31. It must be remembered, however, that most of the disinfection was required early in the year, and only a very little during the last six months. As a matter of fact much more systematic use is made of the disinfecter than was the case two or three years ago.

NOTIFICATION ACT.—The notifications received have been :—Smallpox 0 ; Scarlet Fever 44 (in two instances a case was twice notified, so that the actual *cases* were 42) ; Diphtheria 3 ; Membranous Croup 0 ; Typhus Fever 0 ; Enteric or Typhoid Fever 0 ; Continued Fever 0 ; Relapsing Fever 0 ; Puerperal Fever 0 ; Cholera 0 ; Erysipelas 13. Total 60.

Statistics :—

Acreage of district, 19,947 acres.

Population (census 1891), 7,292.

Population (estimated to middle of 1898), 7,482.

The DEATHS from all causes registered during the year were 122, as compared with 117 in 1897, 144 in 1896, 132 in 1895, 85 in 1894, 119 in 1893, and 120 in 1892. The 122 deaths among the estimated population (7482) give a DEATH RATE of 16·30 per 1000 for the year. Eleven deaths were, however, registered in your district among persons not belonging thereto. This reduces the total deaths among your population to 111, and the DEATH RATE for your district is 14·83. In 1897 this rate was 14·34, 18·09 in 1896, 16·61 in 1895, 11·5 in 1894, 16·19 in 1893, 16·39 in 1892, 17·82 in 1891, and 18·02 in 1890. The rate for 1898 (14·43) compares favourably with the average rate for the preceding eight years, which is 16·12.

The following Table gives the average number of deaths from various classes of disease for the seven years 1891 to 1897 inclusive, also the average number of persons dying at certain age periods during the same seven years ; beneath these averages are placed the actual numbers dying from the same causes, and at the same age periods during 1898.

AVERAGE OF SEVEN YEARS, 1891 TO 1897.	DEATHS FROM					DEATHS			
	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis	Zymotic Disease.	All other causes.	Under 1 year of age.	Under 5 years of age.	Between 5 and 65 years of age.	Over 65 years of age.
	23·5	14·7	5·7	6·0	65·8	18·7	28·8	42·8	45·4
1898	22	24	4	7	53	15	21	39	62

The most striking fact shown by the first part of this Table is the great excess above the average of deaths from Heart Disease, and the marked fall below the average of those from "all other causes." The excess of Heart deaths if added to those from "all other causes" brings the latter practically up to the average. It is a noticeable fact that for the last few years the number of deaths ascribed to Heart Disease has shown a steady increase. The deaths from Phthisis still remain slightly below, and those from Zymotic Disease slightly above, the average. The second half of the Table shows a marked decrease in the number of deaths in each age group up to 65 years of age, this being specially noticeable and satisfactory in the groups "under 1 year of age" and "under 5 years of age." The balance is restored by the greatly increased number (17 more than the average) dying at advanced ages over 65. This is exactly the reverse of what was the case in 1897, where the deaths at each age group up to 65 were in excess of, and those in the group 65 and upwards below, the average.

The BIRTHS registered during 1898 were 197, as compared with 218 in 1897, 228 in 1896, 211 in 1895, 212 in 1894, 208 in 1893, and 197 in 1892. This diminution in the number of births is probably due to the fact that the part of Brislington taken over by Bristol at the end of last year comprised a populous and rapidly increasing district where the majority of the inhabitants were of reproductive ages, and marriages and births reasonably to be expected. The "natural increase of population" (*i.e.* excess of births over deaths) during the year is only 75.

The BIRTH RATE for the year is 26·32 per 1000. This rate was 29·23 in 1897, 30·11 in 1896, 28·50 in 1895, 28·73 in 1894, 28·30 in 1893, 26·91 in 1892, 28·11 in 1891, and 25·21 in 1890. The rate for 1898 is thus seen to be lower than in any year since 1890.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES caused 7 deaths, viz. : 1 from Scarlet Fever, 1 from Measles, 1 from Whooping Cough, and 4 from Diarrhœa. These deaths are equivalent to a ZYMOTIC RATE of 0·93 per 1000 for the year. In 1897 this rate was 1·47, 0·92 in 1896, 0·54 in 1895, 0·27 in 1894, 0·95 in 1893, 0·82 in 1892, 0·82 in 1891, and 0·81 in 1890. It is again my pleasing duty to record another year, the fifth in succession, without a death from Enteric Fever or Diphtheria.

Fifteen children died under one year of age, giving a RATE OF INFANT MORTALITY of 76·14 per 1000 births. In 1897 this rate was 91·74, 96·49 in 1896, 94·78 in 1895, 70·75 in 1894, 91·34 in 1893, 78·06 in 1892, 97·56 in 1891, and 112·2 in 1890. The average rate for England and Wales is over 140 per 1000, so that the above figures show that in this respect your district has since 1890 compared very favourably with the country generally, while the rate for 1898 is the lowest of those for any of the years given, except 1894, which was an exceptionally healthy year.

Appended to this report are three Tables. Table A is a Table of Deaths during the whole year, classified according to diseases,

ages, and localities. Table B shows the estimated population, the number of births, and the new cases of infectious sickness coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year. Table C shows the mortality from certain classes of diseases, and proportion to population and to 1000 deaths.

General :—

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.—No action has been taken under this Act during the year.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.—The special inspection of these premises, begun in 1897, has been continued in 1898. Special attention has been paid to water supply, many samples having been analysed, and many impure supplies abolished and good ones substituted. Sixty farms, dairies, &c., have been inspected during the year, and faulty conditions rectified as far as possible.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—The usual inspection of these premises has been made. One in Keynsham Town has become void during the year. Number inspected, 13.

BYE-LAWS.—The new Bye-laws with respect to New Buildings which were waiting approval in 1897 were sanctioned, and came into force in September, 1898. These bye-laws will, I believe, be beneficial to the district, for supervision of new buildings is quite as essential in the rural as in the urban portions of the district. There is, however, nothing in the bye-laws enabling your Council to control the quality of brick, or stone, or mortar to be used, nor the thickness of walls, nor the structure of roofs, nor the thickness or construction of foundations—all important points which I should like to have seen provided for, as they are quite as necessary in rural as urban districts. No new building can now be erected for human habitation in any part of the district without the plans being passed by your Council, who have power to enforce proper precautions as to prevention of damp from the ground, as to the space about buildings, the ventilation of buildings, the proper drainage of buildings, and the construction of W.Cs., earth-closets, privies, cess-pools, and ashpits.

THE SURVEYOR'S REPORT.—From the report of your Surveyor (page 13) it will be seen that in the Parishes of Keynsham and Brislington 92 plans for new buildings were submitted during 1898. Of these, 68 were approved and 24, or rather over one-third, disapproved. It is satisfactory to note that out of 48 buildings completed during the year, 46 are connected to sewers and only 2 to cesspools. The number of W.Cs. (58) provided in connection with new buildings is also satisfactory. The Surveyor states too that not only have the buildings been of a better character, but that the requirements of the bye-laws as to drainage and construction have been more readily complied with.

During the year the usual quarterly reports have been presented, also others with regard to outbreaks of infectious disease, closure

of schools, various waters, and other matters ; and my advice has been frequently sought on questions arising out of the ordinary duties of your Council.

Your Council may, I think, consider that the past year's sanitary record is a good one. Infectious disease, though present early in the year to a considerable extent, was fortunately mild, and caused very few deaths. In other respects there has been I consider a steady advance in the sanitary condition of your district. Continued action on the lines already laid down by you cannot fail to produce still further improvement.

In conclusion, I wish to thank my fellow Officers for the ready help given me in carrying out my duties.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. HEAVEN, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health,
Keynsham Rural Sanitary District.*

SURVEYOR'S REPORT

FOR 1898.

36, CORN STREET,

BRISTOL.

*To the Chairman and Gentlemen of the Keynsham Rural
District Council.*

I beg to lay before you a report upon the work done in the Contributory places of Keynsham and Brislington during the year 1898.

Sewers :—

Sewers have been constructed at Keynsham as in former years upon the plan adopted by your Council in 1895, which is to lay some portion each year in a systematic manner, the length laid during the year was 1,300 yards.

The sewers at Brislington have worked well, they are properly flushed and ventilated, and during the year there has been an absence of complaint respecting sewers and ventilating pipes.

Buildings :—

The inspection of all new buildings has been performed systematically and casually, and the general character of the buildings erected during the year is a decided improvement on the previous year, and it is satisfactory to find that the building bye-laws and regulations have been complied with more readily than heretofore.

I append a tabulated statement with respect to New Buildings for the year 1898.

No. of Buildings for which plans have been deposited and approved	68
----------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

No. of Buildings for which plans have been deposited and disapproved	24
-------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

No. of Buildings commenced during the year	...	34
No. of Buildings completed during the year	...	48
No. of Drains connected with sewers inspected and approved	... ..	46
No. of Drains connected with cess-pits inspected and approved	... ..	2
No. of W.C's. provided in connection with New Buildings	... ..	58
No. of E.C's. and privies provided in connection with New Buildings	... ..	2
No. of Contraventions of Bye-laws for which written notice has been served upon the builder	... ..	41
No. of Contraventions of Bye-laws reported to the Council	... ..	19
No. of Regulations contravened and reported to the Council	... ..	2
No. of Contraventions dealt with by the Justices	...	1
No. of Contraventions standing over at the end of the year	... ..	7

I AM, GENTLEMEN,

YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT,

HENRY M. BENNETT,

29th January, 1899.

Surveyor.

Inspector of Nuisance's Report

FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Keynsham, Somerset

	No. of Complaints received during the year	...	...	100
	No. of Houses, Premises, &c., inspected	...	...	105
	No. of Re-visits, to see that work has been carried out, or for other reasons	...	...	110
Results of Inspection	{ No. of Orders issued for Sanitary Amendment of Houses or Premises			42
	{ No. of Houses or Premises cleansed, repaired or white-washed			53
	{ No. of Houses disinfected, or to which disinfectants were supplied			61
	{ No. of Infectious cases visited			60
Sewers	{ No. of New Sewers laid down by the Authority*			0
	{ No. of Sewers cleansed or repaired			3
House Drains	{ No. repaired or cleansed			75
	{ No. relaid (piped)			159
	{ No. trapped or ventilated			159
	{ No. of New Pipe Drains laid...			50
	{ No. of other New Drains laid			Nil
Privies, Cesspools, and W.C.'s	{ No. of Privies cleansed or reconstructed			64
	{ No. of Cesspools cleansed or reconstructed			50
	{ No. of Cesspools closed			33
	{ No. of New Privies or Cesspools			Nil
	{ No. of New W.C.'s			20
	{ No. of Dry Privies constructed			45
Water Supply	{ No. of Samples of Water taken for analysis			65
	{ No. of Wells closed			6
	{ No. of <i>Old</i> Houses supplied with Company's Water			42
	{ No. of New Wells			2
	{ No. of New Cisterns (soft water)			Nil
	{ No. of Wells or Cisterns cleansed or repaired...			15
New Houses	{ No. of New Houses certified as fit for habitation			8
	{ No. of such Houses supplied with Company's Water			8
	{ No. of such Houses supplied with Wells or Cisterns			Nil
	No. of Dairies, &c., inspected	...	...	60
	No. of Bakehouses inspected...	...	...	12
	No. of Slaughter-houses inspected	...	...	13
	No. of Factories inspected	...	...	1
	Overcrowding (cases of) reported	...	...	30
	„ „ abated	...	...	30
	No. of Legal Proceedings	...	...	3

(Signed) JOHN JAMES OLLIS, Assoc. Sanitary Institute,
Inspector of Nuisances.

The Inspector only certifies houses in those parts of the district where Building Bye-laws are not in force, so that 12 does not represent the total number of New Houses occupied during the year; the No. of W.C.'s applies to the same area only.

*Refers to that part of district over which the Surveyor has no control.

(A)

TABLE of DEATHS during the Year 1898, in the Keynsham Rural District, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (Columns for Population and Births are in Tab'c B.) (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)	MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																					
	At all ages (b)	Under 1 year (c)	1 and under 5 (d)	5 and under 15 (e)	15 and under 25 (f)	25 and under 65 (g)	65 and up- wards (h)		Smallpox 1	Scarlatina 2	Diphtheria 3	Membranous Group 4	FEVERS.					Cholera 10	Erysipelas 11	Measles 12	Whooping Cough 13	Diarrhoea and Dysentery 14	Rheumatic Fever 15	Phthisis 16	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy 17	Heart Disease 18	Influenza 19	Injuries 20	All other Diseases 21	TOTALS. 22
													Typhus 5	Enteric or Typhoid 6	Continued 7	Relapsing 8	Puerperal 9													
KEYNSHAM	102	15	6	6	4	26	45	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	14	22
WORKHOUSE	20	...	...	...	...	3	17	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	122	15	6	6	4	29	62	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	14	22

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

[illegible]

(B)

TABLE of POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the Year 1898, in the KEYNSHAM Rural District; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.														
	Last Census	Estimated to middle of 1898.			Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Group	FEVERS.						Cholera	Erysipelas			Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Group	FEVERS.						Cholera	Erysipelas		
									Typhus	Enteric or Typhoid	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal	Typhus									Enteric or Typhoid	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal						
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
KEYNSHAM (H)	7292	7482	197	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	17 27	... 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	7292	7482	197	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	17 27	... 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District?—Yes.

Since when?—November, 1891.

Besides the above-mentioned Diseases,

insert in the columns with blank headings the names of any that are notifiable in the District, and fill the columns accordingly?—None.

State here the name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick of the District.

Mark (H) the locality in which such Hospital is situated; and if not within the District, state where it is situated.—Keynsham Isolation Hospital, at Keynsham.

KEYNSHAM DISTRICT.

(C) *TABLE showing* **MORTALITY** *from certain Classes of Diseases,*
and Proportion to Population, and to 1000 Deaths.

	Total Deaths	Proportion to 1000 of Population	Proportion to 1000 Deaths
1.—Seven principal Zymotic Diseases	7	0·93	57·37
2.—Pulmonary Diseases (other than Phthisis)	22	2·94	180·32
3.—Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases	6	0·80	49·18
4.—Wasting Diseases of Children under 5 years of Age ...	6	0·80	49·18
5.—Convulsive Diseases of Children under 5 years of Age	4	0·53	32·78
6.—Cancer	3	0·40	24·59
7.—Accident	5	0·66	40·98
8.—Suicide	2	0·26	16·39
9.—Influenza	3	0·40	24·59

NOTES.

- 1.—Includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever, and Diarrhœa.
- 2.—Includes Phthisis, Tubercular Meningitis and Peritonitis, General Tuberculosis, Scrofula, Rickets and Tabes.
- 4.—Includes Marasmus, Debility, Want of Breast Milk, and Premature Birth.
- 5.—Includes Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, and Teething.

